TWICE A WEEK

RAT PORTAGE MINER

TUESDAY and FRIDAY

VOL. XI, NO. 55 — RAT PORTAGE, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1902. — PRICE 5 CENTS

ANGLO-CAN. GOLD ESTATES

Mr. Sullivan Addresses the Shareholders at Annual Meeting in London.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates, Limited, was held on Tuesday, at Winchester House, Old Broad street, E.C., to hear a statement from Mr. Alan Sullivan, the company's manager, on the position and general prospects of the company's mines in Canada. Mr. S. W. Paddon, chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. Dever-Summers, read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman briefly introduced Mr. Sullivan to the meeting, and requested him to address the shareholders.

Mr. Alan Sullivan, who was cordially received, in the course of his remarks, said: When your directors cabled me to come to England the receipt of the message gave me a great deal of pleasure, as I felt it was time that the shareholders had a statement straight from their manager, and had an opportunity of satisfying themselves, collectively and individually, as to the progress of their undertakings in Canada. Your Board have cooperated with me in the fullest and most thorough manner possible, and nothing which has been submitted for their decision has been left unweighed, while, at the same time, they have allowed me as much latitude and independence as any manager can conscientiously accept. I wish to lay stress on this fact, as it has greatly deepened my sense of responsibility toward the Board and shareholders, whom I like to think of as my friends, and it is a consideration which I think every manager is bound to remember when he is lawily engaged managing other people's business. When we last parted, about two years ago, in this building, I felt encouraged in telling you that we had a good prospect with rich ore in the Reliance, which I believed would make a mine. This was also the opinion of others who saw the property. When I returned to Canada there was rich ore there, but prospecting, which was going on without interruption, resulted in the finding of the Elizabeth, in which every indication pointed to a larger body of ore than we had yet discovered, and which offered so many advantages over the Reliance that we decided to concentrate our energies on the former and cease operations for the time being on the latter. This has already been explained in my reports to the Board. The progress of work ahead work lies before us, and our margin of profit should be $10 a ton. I wish to strongly impress upon the fact that this property is potentially too profitable to be left unworked, and the longer this lode is left to itself the longer delayed is the time when you can confidently expect very large returns indeed. Some lodes seem to have about them almost a "personality," if one may so term it. I am greatly impressed with the "personality" of the Sturgeon lake lode. All conditions point to great depth and steady values. We have another property about four miles distant, which is on the southerly strike of a most massive and valuable ore body, certainly the most valuable potentially in the district, judging from published assays. Large samples taken in bulk averaged about 1 oz. This lode, of which I hope to locate the extension with the diamond drill on our property, varies from 20 feet to 70 feet in width, and has been proven to a depth, so far, I believe, of 100 feet, with satisfactory returns. Our property lies about one-third of a mile from the nearest workings, and has a large quartz outcrop about 12 feet wide visible for 1,000 feet. We have not had time nor opportunity to test it as yet.

Over and above these holdings we have large areas of about 65 or 70 square miles unprospected, which may have very good things in store for us indeed. You need have no fear that anything will be left undone to secure the best outcrops we can find here. I trust that what has been said will satisfy you that up to the present your money in Canada has been judiciously spent. (Hear, hear.) A manager operating at a distance of 4,000 miles from his Board of Directors is called upon to decide many things of importance to his work without the possibility of consultation with that Board. He is not justified in avoiding risks to too great an extent, for without incurring risk at the outset he can accomplish nothing. Believe me that hard work is worth nothing without discrimination, and I hope you will consider that the operations of the Anglo-Canadian have been conducted with that discrimination which must precede their successful issue. (Applause.)

Having informed you of the progress of your work up to date, I wish to conclude by coming to the second object of my visit to England, and that is the issue of our reserve capital of £17,000. The position is this—we have ready to mine and crush so much raw material, and we want a factory to convert it into the finished product and realise our profit. Furthermore, we wish to develop another deposit of raw material which will realise still greater profit. To do this will require the unissued capital. Anticipating the very natural wish on your part for some expression of confidence in the

thur on Lake Superior. Thanks to the enterprise of the builders of the Canadian Northern Railway it now takes seven hours and costs about $6 a ton. I need not weary you with the difficulties and problems which every manager must face and solve, but would ask you to remember that it is one thing to be sent to a property to develop and equip it, but it is a vastly different thing for any individual to put himself up against a trackless and heavily-timbered wilderness and to find a mine before he does anything else. (Hear, hear.) I have been reading lately reports of various mining and exploring companies operating on the west coast of Africa, in which reference is made to the staff of engineers, explorers, surveyors, etc. Well, our area is greater than that of many West African companies: I believe it to be more valuable, yet your whole technical staff literally paddled his own canoe 2,500 miles in one season. (Hear, hear.)

But I am glad to say that the day has now come when the worst is over; the country is being rapidly opened up, and communication and transport are no longer the problems they were eighteen months ago. (Hear, hear.) From the reports which you have received you will see that in the Elizabeth on the 10th of May—not 17th as printed—we had in sight $180,000 of ore. I am glad to say that in the lower 230 foot level the lode maintains its full value, averages over 6 feet wide, and the last return was $12. This estimate includes only the ore blocked out on the north side of the shaft. We have already driven south and got payable stone, but not in so large a body. We have driven south on the 10th a distance of 70 feet, and by driving another 125 feet and raising to the surface we should have an additional reserve of about $100,000 if the indications already met with continue to be favorable. The total expenditure in Canada to date is about $100,000, by the time we are crushing it will be $150,000, and by that time I hope to have about $300,000 in sight, which should realize net about $150,000, or an amount equal to our total expenditure on all our properties. (Applause.) It was with this object in view that I advised your Board to leave the Reliance for the present. Drifting proceeds day and night all the year round at the Elizabeth; and the first thing in my programme now is to increase our air compressor plant by installing its other half and to sink the main shaft another 100 feet, and thus open the fourth level at 330 feet from the surface. You will observe that it is the intention of the Board to erect 20 stamps this year, with a view to increasing to 40, when more work has been done on several lodes which lie within a few hundred feet of the Elizabeth main shaft. If this increase is

the shareholders would avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to take up the unissued shares. He was quite sure that in so doing they would act very wisely and in their own interests. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Leigh-Hunt, in seconding the motion, expressed the opinion that Mr. Sullivan had earned their warm recognition, not only for the industrious way in which he had worked, but for the economical manner in which he had carried out the operations on the property. He had obtained a great deal with a comparatively small amount of capital. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know what steps the Board proposed taking if the whole of the £17,000 required was not subscribed.

The Chairman, in reply, said that if they did not get the whole of the £17,000 subscribed they would only be able to put up complete machinery for the Elizabeth mine and to develop it until they were ready to crush. However, if they obtained £17,000 they would have enough to go on working the Lake Sturgeon property. If they did not get the £17,000—but he thought there was no question of that—then they would simply leave the Lake Sturgeon in abeyance for the present, and Mr. Sullivan would devote his energies to the Elizabeth mine.

Mr. Sullivan remarked that if on the present issue they could not get enough money to develop the Lake Sturgeon property, they would, in the future, have to develop it out of the profits of the Elizabeth mine. That, in his opinion, would be bad policy, and he would make a proposition to the shareholders: they wanted £17,000; well, half of £17,000 was £8,500. He had already secured the subscription of £7,000, and he would find the balance of £1,500 to make half of the £17,000 required, if the shareholders would subscribe the other £8,500. (Applause.) In reply to a shareholder, he stated that £12,000 was required to work the Elizabeth mine alone.

Mr. Leigh-Hunt said that Mr. Sullivan's offer was not only a fair, but a very businesslike proposition, and he hoped that the shareholders would fall in with it and subscribe their half of the money required. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in reply to a shareholder, said during the past year they had lost a director—Mr. Pemberton—by death. Mr. Price had accepted the vacant seat on the Board, and acquired his interest in the company after hearing Mr. Sullivan's views regarding the prospects of the undertaking.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sullivan: I thank you very much indeed. I stand or fall with the Anglo-Canadian Company, and I am perfectly willing to do it. If there are any gentlemen here who would like a little more light thrown upon the position and prospects of the property, I shall be glad to see them after the meeting is over, or at the offices of the

every manager is bound to remember when he is busily engaged managing other people's business. When we last parted, about two years ago, in this building, I felt encouraged in telling you that we had a good prospect with rich ore in the Reliance, which I believed would make a mine. This was also the opinion of others who saw the property. When I returned to Canada there was rich ore there, but prospecting, which was going on without interruption, resulted in the finding of the Elizabeth, in which every indication pointed to a larger body of ore than we had yet discovered, and which offered so many advantages over the Reliance that we decided to concentrate our energies on the former and cease operations for the time being on the latter. This has already been explained in my reports to the Board. The progress of work in this mine has not been without difficulty. Up till a year ago transportation from the Canadian Pacific Railway was tedious and expensive, taking no less than four days and costing upwards of $20 per ton from Port Arthur. Now we are crushing it will be $150,000, and by that time I hope to have about $300,000 in sight, which should realize net about $150,000, or an amount equal to our total expenditure on all our properties. (Applause.) It was with this object in view that I advised your Board to leave the Reliance for the present. Drifting proceeds day and night all the year round at the Elizabeth; and the first thing in my programme now is to increase our air compressor plant by installing its other half and to sink the main shaft another 100 feet, and thus open the fourth level at 336 feet from the surface. You will observe that it is the intention of the Board to erect 20 stamps this year, with a view to increasing to 40, when more work has been done on several lodes which lie within a few hundred feet of the Elizabeth main shaft. If this increase is justified we shall be also justified in developing a very good water power, which lies within two miles of the mine, thus reducing the cost of crushing to an absolute minimum. We have on the ground enough timber and lumber for our mill. Ground has been broken for foundations, and, thanks to the railway, the transportation of heavy machinery no longer causes us anxiety. It was said to me by a leading gentleman in Rhodesian circles that were the Elizabeth in a more fashionable and better known district, Anglo-Canadian shares would be today at a very considerable premium. (Hear, hear.) Well, it lies with us to make the district fashionable, and with your assistance it can be done, and will be done. (Applause.)

Work so far on the Elizabeth enables me to report that this property should return very substantial dividends on our total capital with a 20 stamp mill. But this is not enough. Your prospectors discovered last year a very fine outcrop of good quartz in Sturgeon lake district, lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway about 90 miles. This property we hold by lease—convertible at any time into title in fee simple. For details of this work I refer you to the report you have received. The development of this lode will not be accompanied by the distracting geological conditions, due to a fault, which made the Elizabeth at one time a sort of a Chinese puzzle. We have exposed so far an unbroken ore chute of 560 feet in length, averaging $15, and over 3 feet in width. Gold is visible in many places, protruding from the outcrop. Plain, straight accomplish nothing. Believe me that hard work is worth nothing without discrimination, and I hope you will consider that the operations of the Anglo-Canadian have been conducted with that discrimination which must precede their successful issue. (Applause.)

Having informed you of the progress of your work up to date, I wish to conclude by coming to the second object of my visit to England, and that is the issue of our reserve capital of £17,000. The position is this—we have ready to mine and crush so much raw material, and we want a factory to convert it into the finished product and realise our profit. Furthermore, we wish to develop another deposit of raw material which will realise still greater profit. To do this will require the unissued capital. Anticipating the very natural wish on your part for some expression of confidence in the outlook for the company from those who know about it in Canada, I did a little missionary work on my own account before coming to England, and have done a little more since among my friends over here with the result that I have placed 7,000 out of the 17,000 above referred to, and, at my own suggestion, I am to-day taking two-fifths of my salary in shares at par. (Applause.) Do you require any further proof of my satisfaction with the immediate future? (Hear, hear.) In inviting you to take up the balance, it is with the view of making your present holdings productive, for you might have a dozen mines like the Elizabeth, but without mills where is the profit? The element of risk has to a very great extent been removed. Your capital is extremely low considering the magnitude of your holdings, and every economy has been and will be practised. Your Board, your manager, and your employes are entirely devoted to your interests, and a very prosperous future lies before us. (Applause.) I thank your for the kind way in which you have listened to my somewhat halting remarks and also for coming here to day, especially those gentlemen who have come from some distance from town, and conclude by expressing not only the hope, but the confidence, that the dual object of my trip will be attained. (Applause.)

Mr. R. J. Price, M. P., in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sullivan for his clear and lucid explanation of the present position and prospects of the property said it was perfectly true that they had a property, in fact, several properties of considerable value. They had a known property developed to an extent of considerable certainty, other properties possessed of great potentialities, and outside that, ground of which they knew at present comparatively little. A great deal had been accomplished with the £20,000 already expended on the property, and by January Mr. Sullivan expected to have 20 head of stamps running, and they might look forward within 12 or 18 months to receiving dividends. He regarded Mr. Sullivan as one of the best assets of the company, and he hoped sincerely that Mr. Leigh-Hunt said that Mr. Sullivan's offer was not only a fair, but a very businesslike proposition, and he hoped that the shareholders would fall in with it and subscribe their half of the money required. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in reply to a shareholder, said during the past year they had lost a director—Mr. Penning—by death. Mr. Price had accepted the vacant seat on the Board, and acquired his interest in the company after hearing Mr. Sullivan's views regarding the prospects of the undertaking.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sullivan: I thank you very much indeed. I stand or fall with the Anglo-Canadian Company, and I am perfectly willing to do it. If there are any gentlemen here who would like a little more light thrown upon the position and prospects of the property, I shall be glad to see them after the meeting is over, or at the offices of the company. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

FRANK MOORE'S RICH FIND

The Well-Known Prospector Locates Another Gold Claim.

Mr. Frank Moore the prospector arrived in town yesterday from Andrew Bay where he has been quietly working exposing veins, on a claim owned by Dr. Scovil and himself. Mr. Moore has been singularly lucky in locating gold claims, and curiously enough his name has been associated with nearly every discovery [illegible] made in Lake of the Woods region. [illegible] gold was first seen in the rocks, so that when Mr. Moore's name is mentioned now, interest is [illegible] awakened, and people evince a [illegible] to hear of his latest finds.

The new claim is situated on Andrew Bay, Lake of the Woods. One large vein has been stripped for a distance of 250 feet, and is found to average between six and ten feet wide. It is rich in free gold and pans all the way across wherever it has been tested. It is a true fissure, and runs north and south, cutting the formation. Besides this there are three other veins all of which show free gold. These are contact lodes, striking northeast and southwest.

Mr. Moore brought in with him a large bag of samples which can be seen at Dr. Scovil's residence. The new claim has been christened the "Keenora."

Manager McMillian of the Mikado went out the Black Eagle mine on Wednesday, and will return to-morrow.

Contractor Gerrie and a gang of workman are engaged driving piles for the new wing of the Opera House block.

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Issued every Tuesday and Friday by the Miner Publishing Co. at Rat Portage, Limited.

Largest Circulation in the Ontario Gold Fields.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, $2.00; Six months, $1.00; Three months, 50 cents, in advance. The address label shows the date your subscription expires. All papers continued until express order to discontinue, and all arrearage is paid.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., JUNE 13, 1902

OUR SUMMER VISITOR.

Numerous enquiries have been received at the Miner office during the past few days about vacant houses in town and on the lake. Some of them it is true, are for permanent residences by people who wish to locate here, but the majority of the enquiries are for suitable summer residences. The Miner Publishing Company, in order to encourage the suggested influx, is prepared to do a little Board of Trade work on its own account, and herewith announce that a list of vacant houses of summer residences which can be rented will be kept in the office, and held for reference, for the guidance of strangers on a house seeking mission. As every individual visitor who comes here for the summer, and every new family located permanently, increases the volume of trade, and adds to our commercial prosperity we think that the desirable end justifies the means we are adopting, and that "means" is that we will compile the above mentioned list free of charge and if necessary advertise the particulars of each house for rent, entirely at our own expense in the Miner. Property owners who have vacant houses or furnished residences which they desire to rent may notify us, giving particulars, amount of rent, etc., and we will do the rest.

This offer does not apply to offices or business places.

CHEAP TELEPHONE RATES.

Vienna seems to have solved the problem of cheap telephones. This is due to government ownership. There are now over 200,000 telephones in use in that city. The rates are much cheaper than in the United States. For an annual payment of $50 subscribers are not only connected with this immense local system, but also with Berlin (150 miles), Lemberg (500 miles), Dresden, Budapest and over 200 other towns in Austria-Hungary. Each of the 200 places, many of them small towns with a few thousand inhabitants, has an excellent local municipal telephone service. A scheme is now being considered by the ministry of commerce of Austria by which every house in Vienna can be supplied with a telephone. Vienna, like New York, is built on the flat system, and there are not less than twenty families living in one house. It is proposed to establish a small telephone "central" in each house, by means of which the twenty telephones in the various flats or apartments can be connected with any required number.

murderer. The Boers fought for their country, the rebels fought for their nationality, and Great Britain recognized the belligerency of the Dutch patriots. But Colonel Lynch's country was not at war with nor in rebellion against England, and he had no shadow of right to point a rifle at any man. His crime is therefore blacker than murder—it is fratricide.

"No. 1 sawmill started running last Monday," says a local sheet. We might also add that No. 1 started running the Monday before last Monday, and indeed several Mondays before that, so that the fact of its starting up last Monday does not strike us as being in any way remarkable.

Kruger, Wessells, Steyn, Bourke Cockran, Anaconda Standard and some others who did no fighting: "We will fight to the bitter end and will never recognize King Edward VII. God is on our side and we are sure to win. We will drive the British into the sea," etc.

Botha, Delarey, De Wet, Steyn and others who did the fighting: "We have fought long and hard and being fairly beaten we desire to desist from further resistance, and we acknowledge King Edward VII as our lawful sovereign."

'Nuff said!

We don't mind the News copying our items, but we must again call their attention to the fact that we cannot hold ourselves responsible for said items if our cotem. will insist upon butchering, and dressing, and skewering them up to look like something we never intended them to be. Our printers it is true, made a mess of the spelling of Mr. Pfieffer's name, but they did not set it up "Pfiffer." Neither did the reporter say that the gentleman in question had been "amalgamator at the Black Eagle for some years" because he knew that Mr. Pfieffer had only been there five months. And finally, the amalgamator did not "leave this week" as alleged by the News, not last week, nor even the week before that, but just five weeks ago!

YOUNG DYMENT STUCK ON.

Barrie Boy Held His Own With "Bucking" Horse Before Gen. Lyttleton.

In a letter to Mr. James A. Macfadden, of the New York Life, a week before the Carrutthers-Boer battle, Dr. James Roberts, a Toronto officer of the medical corps of the first contingent of Canadians, says:

"We landed our smallpox cases at the Cape and then went up the east coast to Durban. At this port we were landed and loaded into cars which have few of the comforts of our colonist sleepers. When I wanted to sleep I went into the forage car and made myself as cosy as possible on baled straw. The journey consumed two days and two nights, and would have been tiresome had it not been for the interesting points along the route. We passed through many of the places connected with Sir Redvers Buller's campaign—Estcourt,

WISE CANADIAN HORSES.

The Beginning of a Possibly New Breed—An Equine Bloodin—Why the Aylwin Mail Carrier Resigned.

To most people it would seem to be impossible that the horse, by nature a denizen of a warm or at least a temperate country, could thrive in a wild state amid the rigors of a Canadian climate. That this is possible is shown by an incident which occurred in Quebec Province during the past winter.

A brace of moose hunters, who were camping out in the woods near the end of December last, in the extreme north of Pontiac County, thought they saw a white moose feeding in the scrub near by. Some scientific and painful stalking was done and just as the rifles were being levelled at the game it saved its life, and startled the hunters by giving utterance to a decidedly equine neighing.

It was then joined by a second dark-colored horse from the shadow of the woods, and this one also proceeded to browse upon the twigs and branches. As soon as the men showed themselves, the pair dashed back into the woods and disappeared.

The next day they narrated their experience to a band of shanty men and found that three or four of them had also seen the pair of horses running wild in the woods. At times the pair were accompanied by a big, red mare and a young foal.

The mare was recognized as one abandoned in the woods two years ago. The two horses are supposed to be the team of a lumberman who was drowned.

These animals have managed to subsist upon the beaver meadows in summer, and by browsing on twigs in winter for several years. Who knows but that there is a nucleus here for the raising of a drove of hardy though perhaps stunted wild horses such as are found on the Welsh mountains or in the cold and barren Shetland and Orkney Islands to the north of Scotland?

The wonderful sagacity of horses often avails to prevent accidents in those northern wilds in the early winter. For instance, the writer once started to drive down Bark Lake on new ice at night fall. After ten hours' travel the horse, a very speedy Norman thoroughbred, came to a dead stop, and refused to go forward.

The beast had by her past actions inspired such confidence in her intelligence that her driver, not daring to attempt a turn in the pitchy darkness for fear of losing his bearings, covered her with the sleigh robes and stamped about on the ice near her all through the longest night in his experience.

When morning came it revealed an almost frozen man and horse upon the ice and open water just thirty feet in front of them. At the horse's feet was a man's toque or cap, and a man's body was frozen into the ice four or five yards away.

Experiment showed that six feet before the sleigh the ice was, despite the night's frost, only three inches thick. Had another step been taken, there would probably have been one more added to the heretofore fatalities of the pine region.

The mail carrier on the Gatineau road in the antecrailway days once had a notable experience with a horse. He rode up one very dark night in the late autumn to the Aylwin postoffice and stalked into the little store with his bags, where he was greeted with the utmost astonishment by the crowd around the

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A TEN THOUSAND CLUB.

The business men of Duluth have organized an association called "The Hundred Thousand Club," the object being to consider and advance numerous projects for the advancement of the commercial interests of the place, and to work unitedly until the city has a population of 100,000 people. Rat Portage might do worse than imitate this move of Duluth and form a Ten Thousand Club. Its name might make it more aggressive than our present Board of Trade. That there is work for such an organization few will question.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The News finds that eighteen days are one-third of a month, and that three times two thousand are fifteen thousand. Seeing that these figures are given in connection with one of our mines, such statements should be calculated to help the district into an obscurity on a par with that enjoyed by the sheet that fearlessly makes them.

The heavy rains of this month are beginning to create some little anxiety regarding the Manitoba wheat crop. The spring opened up this year with a bright commercial prospect for Rat Portage, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a good crop will be harvested in Manitoba this fall. If this does not fail a busy time is coming for this town. We are almost entirely dependent upon Manitoba and the territories for a market for our lumber which is being manufactured in such vast quantities here this season, and which has already given such an appreciable impetus to local commerce.

Colonel Lynch, the Irishman who fought against England, not so much that he loved his country, but that he hated England, could offer no excuse for his conduct when he was charged with high treason on Wednesday last. The man who deliberately shoots his fellowman through hatred or malice, is neither a soldier nor a patriot, but a

ago:

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"We landed our smallpox cases at the Cape and then went up the east coast to Durban. At this port we were landed and loaded into cars which have few of the comforts of our colonist sleepers. When I wanted to sleep I went into the forage car and made myself as comfortable as possible on baled straw. The journey consumed two days and two nights, and would have been tiresome had it not been for the interesting points along the route. We passed through many of the places connected with Sir Redvers Buller's campaign—Estcourt, Frere, Colenso, Ladysmith, Elandslaagte, Glencoe, Dundee, Talana Hill and others. We were drained at Newcastle and put into an isolation camp, along with A, B and C squadrons of the C. M. R. During our period of quarantine we had two night alarms, but nothing serious developed. Most of the shooting was due to nervousness on the part of the sentries. Just now we are under orders to move at 9 a.m. tomorrow, and our destination is not definitely known, but we fancy it is somewhere in the region of Standerton in the Transvaal. I saw some of the Ontario men for the first time yesterday, Elmsley, Carruthers, etc. They have been in a separate camp under Major Merritt during our isolation, and the regiment was united only yesterday. Lord Kitchener visited us a week or so ago and spoke very kindly to our officers, and he thought it would be wise to leave the Canadians together, so I fancy we will be attached to a column consisting of C.M.R. and some other regiment. Gen. Lyttleton came into camp on Wednesday to inspect and also to see a western cap ride a bucking horse. The Ontario chaps not to be outdone, Hugh Dyment of Barrie up, and I am pleased to say the boy stuck on and more than held his own. It was a novel sight to the general, and he was more than pleased. A few days ago we had a medical board inspect on our equipment. The members were officers of the R.A.M.C. They were just like boys turned loose in a candy store. Everything was novel to them, from the ambulances to our cooking. They thought we had a good outfit of surgical goods."

mess for fear it might be discovered, covered her with the sleigh robes, and stamped about on the ice near her all through the longest night in his experience.

When morning came it revealed an almost frozen man and horse upon the ice and open water just thirty feet in front of them. At the mare's feet was a man's toque or cap and a man's body was frozen into the ice, four or five yards away.

Experiment showed that six feet before the sleigh, the ice was after the night's frost only three inches thick. Had another step been taken, there would probably have been one more added to the unwritten fatalities of the pine region.

The mail carrier on the Gatineau road in the ante-railway days once had a notable experience with a horse. He rode up one very dark night in the late autumn to the Aylwin post-office and stalked into the little store with his bags, where he was greeted with the utmost astonishment by the crowd around the stove.

"How did you get here?" they asked. "How did you cross the big Hamilton creek?"

"What do you mean? How do I always cross it?"

"Why, man," cried the crowd, "the bridge went out just at sundown. There is no crossing there."

The driver laughed incredulously and said he had ridden up the road in the usual manner. To settle the matter the men took their lanterns and walked down to the side of the bridge.

Sure enough the bridge had been washed away, leaving only some of the crib work and the middle logs or stringers upon which the centre of the bridge covering used to lie. These were about 18 inches wide, extending right across the 150-foot gully and were swaying with the current on their uncertain foundation.

And on these logs laid singly end to end were the marks of the mail man's horse's shoes. Over 20 feet of raging water in a night of Egyptian darkness, the horse had unfalteringly traversed that narrow pathway.

So unhesitating had his movements been that the man on his back was all unconscious of his danger, and unaware of the fact that the bridge had been carried away and that his beast was doing the Blondin act upon a swinging string.

There was not a man in the crowd of observers who would venture to make the same passage next day in broad daylight. The mail carrier threw up his job the next trip.

Dr. Osler's Little Joke.

From The Philadelphia Record: At the meeting of the County Medical Society stories were told, and among them the following by Dr. Bryan: "When I was a student at the university," he said, "Dr. Osler one day called a lot of us to the clinic room and asked us to examine and diagnose the case of a patient. The man was stripped to the waist and his body was completely covered with red blotches. Every student was admitted singly and required to write his diagnosis in a room by himself. The diagnoses, when they appeared, embraced everything from scarlet fever to cerebro-spinal meningitis. Mine was 'I give it up.' When Dr. Osler's comments came out in the monthly paper we found it was only a bad case of 'red flannel,' and the laugh was on us."

Two Points of View.

He—Your acceptance flatters me. I am sure I have nothing to make a girl love me. She—True; but you have enough to make a girl marry you.—Illustrated Bits.

A Battle With a Lynx.

Mr. Joe Lisk of Wilberforce, Ont., had an encounter with a lynx which he had caught in a trap in the bush one day recently. The animal had broken the chain of the trap and had climbed a tree when Mr. Lisk discovered it. He commenced to fell the tree and had about succeeded when the animal jumped down, landing square on Mr. Lisk's back. Then the fight began, the wildcat showed fight, and Mr. Lisk did not come through the melee scatheless. After considerable trouble he managed to shake off the animal, but not before his clothing was badly torn and a number of ugly scratches inflicted. With kicks and the aid of a club the lynx was finally killed.

Business Cards.

ACCOUNTANTS.

E. A. PENDER, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and ASSIGNEE.—Vereker Block, Matheson street, Rat Portage, Ont.

DENTAL.

DR. N. SCHNARR, Dentist. Office: Over Ferrier's Store, Second St., Rat Portage. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

D. D. MARSHALL, Dentist, Rice Block, Main St., Rat Portage. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

J. M. McFARLANE, L.D.S., D.D.S., Office, Bank of Ottawa Building, cor. Main and Fort Streets, Rat Portage.

LEGAL.

BIRD & MacGILLIVRAY, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Imperial Block, Rat Portage, Ont. Edward Bird. J. F. MacGillivray.

THOMAS R. FERGUSON, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc., Rat Portage, Ont.

ALLAN McLENNAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc. Office over Bank of Ottawa, Brydon Block, Rat Portage. Money to Loan

HARNEY, HASSARD & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Room N, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. A. R. HASSARD, K.C., L.L.D. E. [illegible] FRANK K. JOHNSTON.

BOYCE, DRAPER, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices corner Main and Fort Streets, Rat Portage. G. H. Boyce. G. H. DRAPER.

M. B. [illegible]TON TOWERS, Barrister, Solicitor, Proctor, Notary, Offices: Imperial Bank Chambers, Rat Portage. Special attention given to contested Mining Claims and Departmental work. Toronto Agents [illegible] McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & [illegible]

[illegible]EANA MacKENZIE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices [illegible] Block: [illegible] E. MacKENZIE, [illegible]ver.

[illegible]AL.

J. [illegible] CHAPMAN, [illegible] 3, Clougher Block, [illegible]

[illegible]DERSON & LAIDLAW, [illegible] Patterson's, Main St.

[illegible], Opposite Imperial Bank, [illegible] Telephone 91.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 - - - - REST, $1,760,455

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed.

RAT PORTAGE BRANCH - - C. G. PENNOCK, Manager.

INSTITUTE OF BEAUTY.

Daughter-in-Law of Duke of Cambridge Has Established a Well-Equipped Massage Treatment Rooms in London.

Mrs. George Fitz-George, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Cambridge, has established well-equipped massage rooms close to Bond street, in the fashionable part of London, England.

Mrs. Fitz-George's charming suite of rooms lead one out of another. They are equipped with chintz covered furniture like a fashionable boudoir, and have walls of chintz paper hung with old engravings. The patient is seated before a dressing table, exquisitely appointed, with a battery upon it, lotions and creams in crystal bottles, and her attendant forthwith studies her needs. Perhaps a dense fog has imprinted its dusky fingers upon the skin, attentions which ordinary ablutions have been powerless to obliterate. In such a case and for other purposes steaming is given. The dress and hair are preserved by the application of a snowy snood, and the steaming apparatus, charged with a stimulating and cleansing unguent, is directed against the fact for a short time. Then the attendant laves the face with lotion, massages cream into it, so that crow's feet and wrinkles, hollows and other objectionable finger marks of time disappear, bathes it afresh, coaxing into it, in lieu of, a careworn expression, the happier one that speaks of health, and finally touches the eyebrows and lashes with a little brush and bids the patient rise, rejuvenated in appearance and enlivened in feelings. Some specialists believe thoroughly in electricity, but Mrs. Fitz-George does not employ it.

London is not to be the only European capital to share with Paris the distinction of possessing an institute of beauty. Soon there will be one in St. Petersburg. Separate treatment costs half a guinea; six are given for £2 10s., while for a course of twelve a still greater reduction is made, the charge being £4 5s.

The Grass Lands of Great Britain.

Of the various crops known to British agriculture the grass crop is by far the most important, whether it be regarded from the point of view of its extent or from that of its value. It is the main source of our home-grown beef and mutton, and of the immense native supplies of milk and its products. According to the latest official returns, those for the year 1901, Great Britain possesses 16,827,249 acres of permanent grass land, or grass not broken up in rotation, and 4,856,387 acres of clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, the total being 21,683,636 acres. As the total area under grass and crops of all kinds is returned at 32,417,445 acres, we get, by deducting from this the 21,683,636 acres of grass land, 10,733,809 acres as the aggregate area of all corn crops, green crops, hops, and bare fallow. In other words, the acreage under grass is double that occupied by all other agricultural crops together. It should be understood that the acreage of grass here indicated does not include mountain and heath land of which there are some 13 million acres used for grazing. About one-half of the rotation grass and about one-third of the permanent grass are mown annually for hay, the remainder in each case being exclusively grazed. Last year the mown area

ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN.

The Girls Are Growing Stalwart While the Men Are Deteriorating.

"Do you see that giantess?" said a famous medical man recently, as he called attention to an unusually tall woman in Sloane street.

She was walking across the street with the stride of a Life Guardsman. Her head was erect, her cheeks glowed with the evidences of pure, fresh, buoyant health, and her height was 6 feet at least.

"Now," said the physician, "look at this one and that, and those two and another just stopping to get in that ridiculous little brougham. They are all tall and athletic looking and active. Look about you among this throng of handsomely dressed shoppers. Do you see any midgets among them?"

There were, indeed, few short, under-sized women. There was, however, a strange predominance of tall, straight-stepping, broad-shouldered ladies, and the great authority who had first called attention to them made a startling prophecy regarding future femininity.

"Fifty years from now," he stated, "the women of the leisured classes—that is, those women whose occupations do not keep them constantly within doors—will be six-footers. You see the evidence before you. Year after year women have been growing taller and stronger, save those who work in offices and factories. They are exempt from my prophecy."

"What about them?" was asked.

"Ah, that is difficult to say," replied the doctor, "but I do not think I am far off in stating that indoor women will become shorter and less robust. I have given much study to this subject during the past ten years. I have made minute investigation and careful tabulation.

"I have seen the golf-playing, hockey-driving, bicycle-riding girl sprout upward inch by inch year by year, and, on the other hand, I have noted that the lack of air and exercise have had a correspondingly deteriorating effect upon those poor things who are perforce obliged to work indoors.

"Open windows would do much for them. In fact, I think it would be best if all employers were made to provide fresh air, either by way of windows or air tubes. Posterity demands fresh air. Here in the street is your proof, for all these strong, tall Englishwomen are airgrown.

"I have often noted," said the prophetic medical expert," that foreigners say the tall Englishwomen is rapid, brainless, lifeless, all muscle and no mind. Now, I am prepared to disprove that. Where in all the world are women more intelligent? In Germany? Perhaps in the lore of the cookery book. In France? Yes, if you confine the question to the art of the needle.

"No, the charge may have been correct twenty-five years ago, when the gawky, ill-dressed, heavy-footed English girl invaded the continent with her walking stick, her mahlstick and her par plee fer kangs seconds dong l'ir compreency," but now since this blot on the nineteenth century's fair fame has gone into the Ewigkett the tall lithe Englishwoman, who eats her meals rationally and as much as she likes has gained not only in muscle and bone, but in brain as well.

"And what about the man of fifty years hence?" was asked.

"A great bulging head, a set of useless legs, a pair of electric glow lamps for eyes, and the whole huddled up in a new-fangled 'tuppenny

EDWARD II. CORONATION.

A Great Occasion Which Was Marred by Many Blunders—Weak Fondness of King for a Favorite.

Edward II. and his Queen Isabella were crowned together at Westminster Abbey on Feb. 24, 1308. The great occasion was marred by many blunders, chief among them being the weak fondness shown by the young Queen to his foreign favorite Piers Gaveston. He was put forward as the principal personage—the principal object of attention and worship, to the great insult of the barons and chief men of the realm. Gaveston only must carry the crown, before the King and Queen, though this was an office to which the great Earls of Lancaster or Hereford might have laid more fitting claim. The nobles were filled with indignation, which Gaveston, instead of endeavoring to disarm by more modest conduct, appeared to take a particular pleasure in aggrevating to the extreme. He appeared in the greatest splendor of attire, and his equipage and retinue outshone them all. It seemed as if every opportunity was sought rather than merely employed, to exalt the favorite, no matter at whatever cost, whatever risk, or whatever alienation of men's minds. The selection of Woodcock, Bishop of Winchester, to crown the King and Queen was an evidence of the unworthy character of the monarch, that prelate having conspired against his Sovereign Edward I. Owing to the clumsiness of Gaveston's arrangements it was three o'clock before the consecration of the King and Queen was over, and the short wintry days prorracted the banquet till dark. The latness excited the wrath of the hungry nobles, and still more what followed, for the food was badly cooked and ill served, with a total want of ceremony. The Queen experienced many slights, but whether intentional on the part of Gaveston or otherwise is not known. Isabella, however, sent a letter to the King of France, her father, complaining of Gaveston. At this coronation, so great was the pressure of the crowd that Sir John Bakewell, knight, was trodden to death. In course of the ceremony the King offered, first, a pound of gold, made like a king holding a ring in his hand, and afterwards a mark, or eight ounces of gold, formed into a pilgrim putting forth his hand to receive the ring—a conceit suggested by the legend of Edward the Confessor.

An Historical Reminiscence.

Green, after noting the unpopularity of the Government on account of the breaking up by the military force of a reform meeting at Manchester in 1819 says, "The death of George III., Jan. 29, 1820, and the accession of his son, the Prince Regent, as George IV., only added to the general disturbance of men's minds," says Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. One result was a plot by some desperate men to assassinate the whole Ministry. The head of this conspiracy was a discharged soldier named Arthur Thistlewood, who had been imprisoned for twelve months for annoying Lord Sidmouth. Along with a band of a dozen or more desperadoes it had been arranged that some of them should watch the door of Lord Harrowby's house, where, whilst one of the gang delivered a pretended despatch box, the rest were to rush in and kill all the King's Ministers while they

Offices: in Imperial Bank Chambers, Rat Portage. Special attention given to contested Mining Claims and departmental work. Toronto Agents: Messrs. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt.

[illegible]RAN & MacKENZIE, Barristers [illegible] Notaries, Office[illegible] bers: [illegible] E. MacKENZIE, [illegible] River.

[illegible]CAL.

[illegible] J. CHAPMAN, [illegible] R[illegible] 3, Clougher Block, [illegible] 34.

[illegible]DISON & LAIDLAW, Dr. Ellinson's, Main St.

[illegible] DAVIS, Office: Opposite Imperial Bank, [illegible]n street. Telephone 91.

MINING ENGINEERS.

T. R. DEACON

M. E. M. & C. E. S.

GRADUATE [illegible]ool of Practical Science, Toronto. Member [illegible]adian Mining Institute. Manager Ontario Gold Concessions [illegible] Director Mikado Gold [illegible] Limited. Mining Engineer and [illegible]yor. Surveys; Examinations; Development; Management Mines and properties; Value adders. "Russ[illegible]" [illegible] Portage, Canada. Refer[illegible] Imperial Bank of Canada.

CHAS. BRUNE, Mining Engineer [illegible] and Metallurgist, Rat Portage, Ont.—Examines and reports on mining properties. Superintends the erection of machinery and milling plants. [illegible] in Thunder bay [illegible] mining districts.

SURVEYORS.

EDMUND [illegible]GER, O.L.S., and [illegible] O.L.S., Office [illegible]er Ottawa House, [illegible] Portage.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE—Matheson st., opposite C. P. R. Station, Rat Portage. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Good [illegible]. Fine Liquors and Cigars. Every [illegible] accommodation. J. Beaudin & Son, Props.

RUSSELL HOUSE—Rat Portage Ont. Rates $1.00 to $2.00 per day. This house has been thoroughly renovated and everything is first class. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. J. G. Gaudaur, Proprietor.

HOTEL [illegible]LAND, Winnipeg, Man., [illegible] every respect. [illegible] of the wholesale trade. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 per day. W. D. DOUGLAS, Prop.

JOB PRINTING

In the Neatest Designs at

THE MINER OFFICE

SASH AND DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Rat Portage, April 21st, 1902.

YOUR HEALTH

Will be greatly benefitted by the use of a malt beverage. Our well known brands of

Refined Ale, Extra Stout and Redwood Lager....

Are pure liquid foods, manufactured with great care and thoroughly matured in wood. As a strengthening tonic they cannot be excelled. If you doubt it just give them a trial.

Geo. Drewry, Agt,
Rat Portage, Ont.

Edward L. Drewry
Manufacturer and Importer
WINNIPEG.

George Drewry
WHOLESALE
WINES AND LIQUORS
ALE, PORTER AND LAGER.

Manufactured expressly for family and put up in half-pint bottles.

CARBONATED WATER. — A full assortment of the celebrated Golden Key Brand always in stock.

ALLEN'S CLARIFIED AND REFINED CIDER.

KEEWATIN, ONTARIO

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

District of Rainy River.

TO WIT:

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the High Court of Justice, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of the Lucky Coon Gold Mining Company, Limited, defendants at the suit of John E. Kruth, plaintiff, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale, by public auction, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Rat Portage, on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants the Lucky Coon Gold Mining Company, Limited, in, to, or out of, all and singular, that certain parcel of land known as Mining location 653P in the District of Rainy River as shown on plan of said location of record in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto. This property is situate in the Seine River District near Mine Centre, and is said to be a valuable gold mining proposition, on which considerable development work has been done and upon which is erected a ten stamp mill with boiler, engine and crusher, said to be in good condition.

J. W. BUMBLE,
Sheriff,
District of Rainy River

Sheriff's Office, Rat Portage, April 23rd, 1902.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT.

Commission.

J. R. BUNN, Successor to M. Kyle

Agent H. B. Land Dept.
OFFICE—MATHESON ST. P.O. Box 133
Phone 68 Correspondence Solicited.

INSURANCE

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass

G. C. FRISBIE,
(Successor to C. W. CHADWICK)
CLOUGHER BLOCK RAT PORTAGE

LAND TITLES ACT.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Dwelling Property and Building Lands in the Town of Rat Portage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF power of sale contained in a certain charge or mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by public auction on **Tuesday, the 17th day of June, A.D., 1902,** at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Rat Portage, by R. J. Parrott, Esq., Auctioneer, the following property, namely: Lots No. 1 to 6 inclusive, 9 to 11 inclusive, 13, 15 to 26 inclusive, 34 to 36 inclusive, 40 to 43 inclusive, 46 to 57 inclusive, 63 to 67 inclusive, 70 to 75 inclusive, 82, 86 to 90 inclusive, as shown on a plan of subdivision of a portion of the Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Company's property at Norman filed in the Office of Land Titles at Rat Portage as Plan M 17.

The following improvements are said to be erected upon the said property: On Lot 34 a two story frame dwelling 14x24; on Lot 36 a two story frame dwelling 12x24 with one story addition 10x12; on Lot 39 a one and one half story frame dwelling 14x16; on Lot 55 a two story frame dwelling 14x20 with one story addition 10x10; on Lot 67 a two story frame dwelling 16x16 with addition 12x12; on Lot 69 a one and one half story frame dwelling 16x16 with one story addition 6x12; on Lot 70 a two story brick veneered building 40x35 with stone foundation used as store and dwelling; on Lot 79 a two story frame dwelling 18x24 and one story addition 12x24.

Terms—10% of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, balance in thirty days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

ALLAN McLENNAN,
Vendor's Solicitor,
Rat Portage.

Dated this 23rd day of May, A.D. 1902.

If you have anything to sell, let the people know about it through The Miner.

Latest Official Returns.

Those for the year 1901, Great Britain possesses 16,827,249 acres of permanent grass land, or grass not broken up in rotation, and 4,856,387 acres of clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, the total being 21,683,636 acres. As the total area under grass and crops of all kinds is returned at 32,417,445 acres, we get, by deducting from this the 21,683,636 acres of grass land, 10,733,809 acres as the aggregate area of all corn crops, green crops, hops, and bare fallow. In other words, the acreage under grass is double that occupied by all other agricultural crops together. It should be understood that the acreage of grass here indicated does not include mountain and heath land, of which there are some 13 million acres used for grazing. About one-half of the rotation grass and about one-third of the permanent grass are mown annually for hay, the remainder in each case being exclusively grazed. Last year the mown area was nearly seven million acres, and the area not mown was close upon 15 million acres, so that the latter is rather more than double the former. These figures are sufficient to demonstrate the great extent of the grass crop and the vast importance of the pastoral industry in this country. So much wealth, indeed, is stored up in our grass-covered acres that no means should be neglected of adding to their productive capacity, whether in their yield of fodder in the form of hay or silage or in the more direct production of meat and milk as the result of grazing.—London Times.

Curious Royal Household Officials.

Many curious officials still appertain to the royal household, and many have been dispensed with of late years. Among the latter class must be placed the royal ratcatcher; the office has become obsolete, but not unfortunately for lack of rats. It was during the reigns of the Georges that this functionary had his heyday, hence, perhaps, the popular idea that the now very prevalent brown rat came over with the Hanoverians. Like other esteemed royal officials, the ratcatcher was distinguished by a particular dress; it was of a scarlet hue elaborately embroidered with yellow worsted, and displayed figures of rats destroying wheat sheaves. The Gentleman's Magazine of 1741 contains an announcement that Mr. Gower had been selected for the office of ratkiller to His Majesty, with a salary of £100 a year," and that it was "an honorable office," which remark seems unnecessary. Is there a living descendant of Mr. Gower to place his claims before the court?—London Chronicle.

Couldn't die at All.

It is not always safe to jest with a railway reporter. According to the Liverpool Post a traveler arrived at a wayside station, and in a wild burst of humor asked the porter at what time the five-thirty train left. "At half-past five precisely," the other replied. "But," said the traveler, "I observe that the station clock points to five-twenty-seven, the postoffice clock to five-twenty-eight, and the church clock to five-twenty-nine. Which shall I go by?" "You may go by which you like," the porter answered. "The train's gone."

An Art Mash.

A favorite dish of the East Indians is an ant mash. The insects are caught in pits and mashed by handfuls like raisins.

An Historical Reminiscence.

Green, after noting the unpopularity of the Government on account of the breaking up by the military force of a reform meeting at Manchester in 1819, says, "The death of George III., Jan. 29, 1820, and the accession of his son, the Prince Regent, as George IV., only added to the general disturbance of men's minds," says Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. One result was a plot by some desperate men to "assassinate the whole Ministry. The head of this conspiracy was a discharged soldier named Arthur Thistlewood, who had been imprisoned for twelve months for annoying Lord Sidmouth. Along with a band of a dozen or more desperadoes it had been arranged that some of them should watch the door of Lord Harrowby's house, where, whilst one of the gang delivered a pretended despatch-box, the rest were to rush in and kill all the King's Ministers while they were at dinner, Lord Sidmouth and Castlereagh being specially marked out for vengeance. From Grosvenor square they were to rush off to the barracks in Hyde Park, and thence to attack the Bank of England and the Tower of London, as they expected that they would have the people with them. Meantime, however, the Government had obtained scent of the intended massacre through a spy, and whilst the assassins were assembled in a stable loft in Cato street they were surprised by a body of Bow Street officers, who made their way up the ladder into the loft. Thistlewood, seeing they were betrayed, stabbed Smithers, one of the police, to the heart, blew out the light, and made his escape. Nine of the conspirators were secured, with a quantity of arms and ammunition. Thistlewood was soon captured, and he and four others were executed. There was no real danger to public order, in the conspiracy, which was largely fomented by Government spies.

Smoking in Church.

Smoking in church is a Dutch custom. Dutchmen are such inveterate smokers that one of them is rarely seen without his pipe. He finds himself unable to deprive himself of the indulgence, even for the short period of a church service. A similar practice exists in several churches in South America. Smoking in churches in Great Britain is said to have been prevalent at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. At one time smoking was carried to such an excess in Seville Cathedral that the chapter applied to the Pope for power to repress the abuse. Urban VIII., yielding to their wish, issued a bull, which was promulgated January 30, 1642. In Wales smoking in church was indulged in as late as 1850. In one church the communion-table stood in the aisle, and the farmers were in the habit of putting their hats upon it, and when the service began they lighted their pipes and smoked without any thought of irreverence in the act.

More Proof.

Some time ago we drew attention to the wonderful theory of a cryptogramist, that Shakespeare wrote the Psalms, because the forty-sixth word from the beginning of the Forty-sixth Psalm was "Shake," while the forty-sixth word from the end was "spear," the number forty-six being obtained by sliding the final "e" of Shakespeare, which leaves four vowels and six consonants. Further proof is now adduced by a correspondent of a contemporary, who finds that in the first line of the second verse of this Psalm the word "will" occurs, while in the first line of the second verse from the end is "I am," making, of course, "William." What more could be needed?—London Globe.

Glass.

A method of quickly rendering glass transparent during the process of manufacture consists in forcing into the melted materials a stream of oxygen gas, the enormous heat generated oxidizing all deleterious materials.

Insects in Greece.

Greece uses more than 5,000 tons of copper sulphate per annum for killing insects, especially those that feed upon the currant bush.

Fertile Egypt.

The fertility of Egyptian soil is illustrated by the fact that every one of 10,500 square miles can support 928 persons, whereas even in densely populated Belgium there are only 580 to the square mile.

Peck.

Peck at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other substances. The expression at first had no reference to size.

Items of Local Interest

The Club Regatta held last Tuesday night was well attended, the majority of the spectators however being ladies. The races were very close, except the semi finals and the final. Bigger's crew carried off the prize. All the boys showed good form however, and will give a good account of themselves in the Dominion Day regatta when the Winnipeg boys will be here.

understood the doctor's visit means that operations at Cameron Island will be resumed at an early date.

Mr. T. H. Day, of Chicago, paid Rat Portage a visit this week.

Mr. J. Walbridge, the well known young barrister, identified for some time with the city solicitor's office, left last week for Edmonton.

Mr. C. J. Gray and wife of St. Paul, are registered at the Hilliard Opera House.

Mr. C. G. Groesbeck, the mining capitalist of Toledo, O., is in town on business connected with mining claims on the lake.

Mr. G. M. Rioch is confined to his house at Tunnel Island owing to an accident which occurred about two weeks ago, when he fell on the steps coming up from Stone's boat house and scarred his leg. The wound healed up a few days after the accident, but ultimately inflammation set in. Mr. Rioch is now making good progress towards recovery, however, and will soon be able to attend to his business again.

Mr. William Ross, M. P., of Port Perry, Ont., accompanied by his wife, and daughter, Miss Grace, arrived in

$200, will be offered in an open field, and it is understood that there will be Indian pow wows, squaw races and other graceful novelties during the day's entertainment.

COL. LYNCH ARRESTED.

The Member Elected to Represent Galway is Charged With High Treason

London, June 11. Col. Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers

magistrate said he had no power to grant the request.

BRIDGE IS ALL RIGHT.

Items of Local Interest

The Club Regatta held last Tuesday night was well attended, the majority of the spectators however being ladies. But few of the races were very close except the semi finals and the finals. Hooper's crew carried off the trophy. All the boys showed good form however, and will give a good account of themselves in the Dominion Day regatta when the Winnipeg boys will be competing.

Dr. Hanson returned last night from Norway House, District of Keewatin, where he went to stamp out the smallpox plague among the Indians.

Mr. P. H. Austin, local representative of the Ontario Powder Company, left last night on a trip to Port Arthur.

Mr. Spencer Jones, manager of the Watkins Mills concert tour, passed through here last night on his way east.

The prospector named Joe Gothier drowned in the Sturgeon Lake country is not the well known Lake of the woods explorer, who is however just now in the new district on a well organized expedition. The local man has two assistants with him, and is not connected in any way with Steele or any other Port Arthur man. Also he spells his name Gothier.

Miss M. Phillips sister of Mr. T. Phillips the baseball player and oarsman has secured a scholarship in Toronto University. The Miner congratulates the young lady's parents Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Miss Fife, teacher of Messrs Fife the Hardware merchants has passed her examination at Toronto. Miss Fife was formerly a public school teacher here.

The Ontario government has made a new batch of "King's Councillors" but not one Rainy River barrister figures in the list.

Mr. James M. Savage ex-mayor of Port Portage passed through here on Wednesday night on his way to Fort William.

Miss Watson of Cushing, Que., arrived last week on a summer visit to her uncle, Mr. T. H. Davidson, of Norman.

Judge Chapple left Wednesday night on a trip to Wabigoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Moore, of London, Ont., are at the Opera House.

Mr. H. M. Fatman, of Minneapolis, was in town this week on mining business.

Dr. Joseph Fowler, of Buffalo, one of the directors of the Cameron Island Mining Co., arrived here this morning and took steamer to the mine. It is time with the city solicitor's office, left last night for Edmonton.

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Mr. H. C. Baker and wife, of Toronto, are paying Rat Portage a visit.

Crown Timber Agent Margach paid a flying visit to Winnipeg on Wednesday, going up on the morning train and returning the same day.

Mr. Geo. S. Morris C. P. R. train despatcher will bring his wife and family here from Hamilton on July 1st.

HEALTH FOR LITTLE ONES.

Baby's Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

If your children are subject to colic, indigestion or any stomach trouble; if they are troubled with constipation, diarrhoea, or any of the ills that afflict little ones, give them Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will give relief right away, making sound refreshing sleep possible. It will put children on the high road to health at once. It is doing this today for thousands of children in all parts of the country. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says: "I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my baby since she was three months old, and previous to using them she was a delicate child, she is now quite the reverse, as she is plump, healthy and strong. I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for little ones." These tablets are good for children of all ages and dissolved in water or crushed to a powder, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest weakest baby. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drugs. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, or sent postpaid by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

CORONATION DAY.

The day of King Edward's coronation will be celebrated here by a grand fete, under the auspices of the fire department. There will be competitions among members of the brigade in the various phases of their work, which ought to prove a very interesting exhibition, and a long programme of sports, in which all citizens may enter and compete. A prize list, which is growing bigger every day, and which has already reached a value of over $200, will be offered in an open field, and it is understood that there will be Indian pow wows, squaw races and other graceful novelties during the day's entertainment.

COL. LYNCH ARRESTED.

The Member Elected to Represent Galway is Charged With High Treason.

London, June 11.—Col. Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and who in November last, was elected to represent Galway in the House of Commons, was arrested this morning on his arrival at New Haven, from Dieppe, France.

Col. Lynch, who was accompanied by his wife, was brought to London and was afterwards taken to the Bow Street police station.

Subsequently Col. Lynch was arraigned at the Bow street police court on the charge of high treason and was remanded until Saturday, June, 14, after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented.

The prisoner, who was described on the charge sheet as a "journalist," sat in the dock apparently unconcerned until the magistrate asked him if he had anything to say in reply to the charge. The colonel, who is tall, erect and of military bearing, then arose, grasped the iron railing in front of the dock, hesitated and finally almost inaudibly replied: "No sir."

Col. Lynch, who did not apply for bail, and was taken to the cells. When he was searched nothing but a small sum of money was found on his person.

The Irish Nationalists, in the House of Commons, to-day heckled the ministers on the subject of the arrest of Col. Lynch. They wanted to know why the colonel had not the same right to surrender as other burghers.

The government leader, A. J. Balfour, replied tersely, "He is not a burgher."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, and J. G. Swift MacNeill (Nationalist), then turned to the secretary of state for home affairs, Mr. Ritchie, and asked him why he had not fulfilled his ministerial duty in informing the House of Col. Lynch's arrest on the charge of high treason.

Mr. Ritchie denied that it was his duty to so inform the House, but when the Irish members applied to the speaker, William Court Gully the latter upheld the Nationalist contention that the usual practice was to inform the House of Commons of such an incident through the speaker. Further questions were ruled out of order, and the subject was dropped.

Lieut.-Col. John Philip Nolan, Nationalist, applied this afternoon for the release of Col. Lynch on Bail; but the magistrate said he had no power to grant the request.

WANTED—A Furnished Cottage for six weeks, in town or on island near town. Apply, stating terms, at once, to Mrs. Hugh Armstrong, Portage la Prairie, Man.

WANTED—General Servant. Apply to Mrs. Charlsworth, North Main street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—5 roomed Cottage, and a 7 roomed 2 story dwelling on Grace Street. Price that will meet competition. Apply to C. W. Chadwick.

BRIDGE IS ALL RIGHT.

A report was recently published in one of the Rainy River papers to the effect that news had been received that a tier of the Rainy Lake bridge—150 feet in Length—had given away on Tuesday of last week. The mishap, the paper stated "will undoubtedly cause considerabl delay in the moving of traffic east for some time." On inquiry at General Superintendent Hanna's office yesterday it was learned that the accident was not so serious as reported. It was not considered serious enough, in fact, to require the attention of the bridge inspector and did not interrupt traffic for three hours.—Winnipeg Free Press.

BORN.

At Norman, Saturday, June the 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davidson, a son.